

CALIFORNIA



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 27, 1928
PULL DOWN PAY STANDARDS
WILL STATE CONTROL PRODUCTION?
COMMUNISTS WAR ON CANDIDATES
LABOR SUMMER SCHOOL
UTILITIES COMMISSION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

The Last Half of 1928

July begins the last lap of 1928.

The second half of the year promises many important events . . . topping the list is the presidential election, of vital interest to all . . . the completion of the Duboce carline which will give new impetus to San Francisco prosperity . . . the addition of the world's greatest theatre at Ninth and Market streets means progress for San Francisco . . . in all the last half of 1928 gives promise of even greater prosperity than has been enjoyed in the past.

The last half of 1928, and the approach of 1929 brings The Greater Emporium, to be erected at 8th and Market streets, one year nearer to realization.

The Emporium

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Your boys are interested in air planes . . . all boys are nowadays!

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler-makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Alblon Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1928

No. 26



PULL DOWN PAY STANDARDS



(By International Labor News Service.)

Army officers in charge of building operations at West Point have refused to pay the prevailing wage rate, have lengthened the prevailing working week and in every particular their efforts have been toward pulling down established standards, Sam Squibb, president of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, charges in an editorial in the Granite Cutters' Journal for July.

Declaring that as far as granite cutters have been concerned, the Federal government has been the very opposite of a good employer, Mr. Squibb says:

"Union granite cutters working under union conditions have cut the granite for every building erected on the West Point reservation by contractors. In 1921 the government decided to eliminate contractors and to do the work direct, the quartermaster to be in charge. He had authority over the hiring and firing of men and the setting of wage rates. Nine dollars per day had been paid granite cutters by a contractor who finished a building six months previous to the government beginning to build, and nine dollars a day or \$1.12½ an hour, was the wage rate prevailing in the locality at that time on the same kind of work.

Fixes Wages at \$6.

"When ready to begin operations the quartermaster announced that 75 cents an hour or \$6 a day would be the wages paid by the War Department. It was explained to him that \$9 a day was the prevailing rate, and that legally granite cutters should be paid the prevailing rate of \$9, but he insisted that he was going to do as he saw fit to do, and that \$6 a day was all that would be paid. As local men understanding the situation would not accept his terms, he used the United States Postoffices as advertising mediums through which to get men.

"Protests were made to General McArthur, then in command at West Point, and to John Weeks, who was Secretary of War. These protests were turned over to the quartermaster for investigation. As might be expected when the quartermaster investigated charges against the quartermaster, the quartermaster found that the quartermaster was right in paying \$6 a day.

Forced to Raise Pay.

"The quartermaster finished the first building, and some time ago started another, which has been completed recently. When starting on this second building, he again announced his intention to pay \$6 a day, but as few men showed up to go to work, he decided to raise the wage rate to \$8 a day with two provisos—first, that a man must cut four feet of stone in a day to get \$8, and second, that all the men would have to work six full days each week. If a man could not cut four feet of stone in a day he was not paid \$8, and we are informed that many of them could not cut the four feet. What this means is clear when it is understood that from 10 to 14 feet of exactly the same kind of work was the average day's work of the average union man when employed by contractors at West Point, and it was not a hard task at that. It is evident that the cheap policy of the quartermaster in wage rates has not saved money for the people of the United States. The prevailing wage in the

locality now is \$11 a day, and it doesn't require much of a mathematician to figure the difference between four feet of stone for \$8 and 12 feet of stone at \$11.

"All other trades employed by the government in the erection of the buildings have had the same experience as the granite cutters. Masons, carpenters, plumbers, etc., were paid \$8 when the prevailing rate was much higher. The only exceptions were the iron workers. The steel skeleton was let out to a contractor and he employed union men and paid them prevailing wage rates.

Timberlake's Policy Expensive.

"Colonel Timberlake, quartermaster at West Point, has used the resources of the Federal government to aid him in breaking down prevailing wage and working week standards in West Point and vicinity, and if our information is correct, the cost to the people has been much greater than it would have been had he maintained prevailing standards."

MINERS AMEND POLICY.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Indianapolis, Ind., July 24.—In a statement issued by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to the press, following the adjournment today of the Policy Committee of the International Union, which has been in session since July 12, he outlined the activity of the committee during its session as follows:

"The Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America today concluded its sessions. During the course of the meeting the committee conducted comprehensive review of conditions in all districts of the bituminous coal industry and canvassed the situation in various fields where strikes are in effect. The committee has formulated an amended policy, designed to best cope with the depressed conditions in the bituminous industry as they now exist. In addition, the committee has given consideration to possible legislation affecting the coal industry and approved the course heretofore followed by the organization on this subject.

"The action of the committee as affecting wage policies is as follows:

"Resolved:

"1. That the officers of the respective districts comprising the Central Competitive Field and the outlying bituminous districts be authorized to enter into wage negotiations with their respective operators upon a basis mutually satisfactory.

"2. That district representatives and the officers of the International Union shall co-operate in the execution of this policy.

"3. That all district organizations be authorized to permit any coal company or any mine to employ all the men it may require for maintenance, repairs, development, construction or production of coal, providing, however, that such company agrees with the district to pay the existing wage schedules and carry out the existing agreement temporarily until a district agreement is negotiated.

"4. That any agreement negotiated under this policy shall be submitted for ratification to a district convention or a referendum vote of the respective district."

WILL STATE CONTROL PRODUCTION?

Professor Schmalenbach of Cologne has upset all theories of industrial economics by his statement that the age of free industry is terminating, that trusts and combines have failed and that future production and distribution will be in private hands but will be sanctioned by the state. "It is not men," he said, "but powerful economic forces that are driving us into the new economical era."

Professor Schmalenbach is Germany's greatest authority on industrial economics. He is no theorist, but champions free industry and is an anti-Socialist, says the Berlin correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce.

The new revolution, which will be caused by conditions common to the whole world, will not be confined to Germany. It will be universal. In future the state will give to a limited number of combines the exclusive right to produce goods in each branch; it will thereby prevent competition and will protect the consumer by an elaborate system of supervision.

"Competition will kill industry," said Professor Schmalenbach, who expressed his views in a recent lecture in Vienna. "The only remedy is to kill competition by substituting 'tied industry.' I am convinced that we shall soon reach a condition resembling that of the old guilds; industry in the future will have to receive monopoly powers from the state and the state in turn will have to supervise the exercise of the monopoly powers."

According to Dr. Schmalenbach this process is already under way, in an unregulated manner. These industries are communications, mining and metals. He holds that mere state supervision of existing monopolies will prove impracticable. Of American anti-trust legislation, he said "it had as its aim to maintain free competition even where the conditions precedent of free competition no longer existed and its result has been negative."

Dr. Schmalenbach, who himself proclaims against competition, thinks that cartels, trusts and combines fail because of lack of competition. He considers they are full of abuses. They suffer from bureaucracy waste and extravagant remuneration to directors and managers. They create parasitism. In order to prevent competition they draw to themselves inefficient concerns, which continue inefficient in the happy knowledge that they will always retain their "participation quotas" and will benefit equally with their efficient partners.

"The cartels and combines with their abuses really represent a transition stage toward state-determined and state-regulated monopolies," said Dr. Schmalenbach.

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COMMUNISTS WAR ON CANDIDATES.

The wolves of Communism in Minnesota have doffed their sheep's clothing, cast off the Farmer-Labor party, which they attempted to wreck, and have advised the daily newspapers that they propose to put up Communist candidates for United States Senator and Congressman in the Eighth district, says William E. McEwen, publisher of the Duluth Labor World, who bitterly assails the Reds for their duplicity and double dealing in Minnesota politics.

"The vassals of Moscow are doing exactly what experienced union men long ago predicted they would do at the proper time," continued the labor editor. "They are wreckers and not builders. Some of them are crooks. The honest but fanatical simps who are falling for Communist candidates against Shipstead and Carss are being misled by as crooked a gang of pirates as ever scuttled a political ship.

Red Program Divulged.

"When the late Billy Brooks, Minnesota G. O. P. political boss, made his last visit to Duluth, but a short time before he died, he divulged to close friends here what the Communist program would be in the coming election. He said they would throw discord into the primary election and, if they failed to defeat Shipstead, they would later file a Communist against him.

"There is in the possession of a prominent member of the Farmer-Labor party a letter written by a well-known Minnesota Republican to another Republican, in which he told what the Communist program in the campaign would be. Every prediction made in that letter, which was written in March, has thus far come true.

"What the Communists have done to the fur workers in New York, the miners in Pennsylvania and Ohio, they are now trying to do to the Farmer-Labor movement of Minnesota," said Editor McEwen.

Shipstead and Carss Assailed.

"Robert Newstrom, an active Communist and non-union freight handler employed by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, is quoted by the Duluth News-Tribune with saying that the labor records of Shipstead and Carss are unsatisfactory. The American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods declare their labor records are 100 per cent good.

"Whose word shall the workers take? That of this non-union freight handler, or of the accredited officials of union labor?

"The Communists propose to name Vincent R. Dunn of Minneapolis to oppose Shipstead. He'll not have a word to say against Nelson, the Republican nominee. He will not become a candidate for that purpose.

"Dunn is a brother of the editor of a Communist daily paper printed in New York. He recently led the stage hands, motion picture operators and musicians of Minneapolis into a disastrous strike, which they later settled on terms less favorable than Dunn was offered before the strike was called.

"Samuel Bloomberg of Duluth has been named by the Communists for Congress against William L. Carss, the Farmer-Labor incumbent. He has not yet publicly indicated he will run.

Are Poor Sports.

"The Communists went into the Farmer-Labor state convention, were given their full say on the floor, and in a test of voting strength were defeated.

"Their next move was to put up candidates against Senator Shipstead and Congressman Carss in the primary election. They were badly beaten.

"Now, with no hope of election, they propose to name independent candidates against Shipstead and Carss for the sole purpose of defeating them. The number of workers they will be able to dupe by their crooked and sportless machinations remains to be seen. If any other group resorted to such despicable methods they would be forever ostracized by the working people."

MORE WHISKEY USED.

The American people are drinking more whiskey, declared the American Flint Glass Workers' convention in favoring modification of the Volstead law.

"As an indication of the extent to which the American people have turned to drinking whiskey, and that the men identified with the glass trade may understand it," the resolution states, "be it known that one glass company produced 1,152,000 whiskey glasses in one year; another glass company produced 1,272,384 whiskey glasses in 10 months, and a third glass company produced 113,592 whiskey glasses in the same period. We have scores of other factories whose production of whiskey glasses has multiplied to startling figures."

The resolution quotes figures from the Mail and Express, well-known Toronto newspaper, issue of January 13, 1927, that the shipment of whiskey from Canada to the United States amounted to \$15,453,000 in 1926. These figures were taken from the official reports of the Canadian Department of Trade.

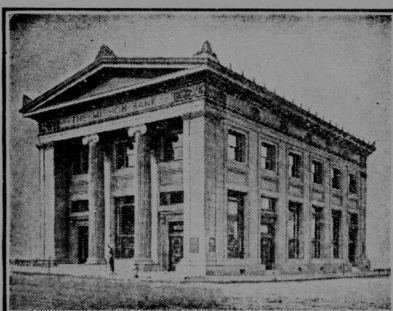
TAXI DRIVERS ADVANCE.

Wage increases and the union shop are included in a new agreement between the Yellow Cab Company and organized taxi drivers of Vancouver, B. C.

A JUNE POEM

All poets love the month of June
Because it rhymes with words like "moon."
The stars above
They rhyme with "love"
And fitting terms
Like "turtle dove."
But hark! The wife is shouting "Noon!"
Come in and lunch, you scribbling prune."
So, darn and deuce
And what's the use
For e'en in June one gets abuse.

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular minutes of the Trades Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, July 18th, 1928.

The meeting was called by President A. V. Williams at 8 p. m., and on roll call the following were noted absent: T. J. Mahoney, excused; J. Williams.

Minutes of meeting held June 20th were approved as read.

Credentials—From Molders Union No. 164, for Thomas Guglianese and Ventura Pacheco. From Sign Painters Union No. 510 for E. McLaughlin and J. Sainaghi. From Cooks Union No. 44 for Joe Henneson and M. Singer. Credentials accepted and all delegates seated.

Officers' Reports—Secretary Desepte reported on his activities since the last meeting. That he had supplied Mrs. D. E. Williamson the information on union labeled articles and was framing a monthly letter to be sent to unions.

Communications—From S. F. Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. From Sleeping Car Porters asking for support in case of strike. Filed. From Typographical Union No. 21, monthly bulletin of fair shops. File for reference. From Workers' Educational Bureau, monthly bulletin. Filed. From Hilda Gohrman of the Better Bedding Alliance of America requesting to show a moving picture on sanitary sleeping. Laid over to next meeting. From the Union Label Trades Department stating that there will be a Union Label, Card and Button drive in the period between August 27th and September 8th. Request appointing of committee for this purpose and send in their names. Referred to New Business. From J. Williams asking to be excused on account of work.

Bills—Referred to Trustees. Same ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Waiters report things slow. Thank members of unions for their demand for their House Card. Tailors report things dull, but will pick up for the fall season. International will hold convention in Chicago the first week in August; also request a demand for their Union Label. Typographical Union No. 21 reports donating \$200 to miners. Moved to 16 First street.—Hatters report work very slack. Superior Hat Co. still unfair and doing all he can to have his employees come back to work at lower prices. The President of the Local has opened a place for himself called the Beacon Hat Co.—Bookbinders report they contributed to the miners and their recent convention held in this city endorsed the activities for the Union Label, Card and Button.—Cigarmakers report business improved slightly. Will start an aggressive campaign to organize and request a demand for the Cigarmakers union label.—Garment Cutters report work slow in shirts and overalls. See that you buy them with the union label.—Millmen report work slack.—Carpenters No. 483 report things bad with very little building going on.—Web Pressmen's Union No. 4 report business fair and doing all they can to boost the Union Label, Card and Button.—Piledrivers re-

port it is picking up in their line.—Steamfitters No. 509 report it is quiet.—Cooks No. 44 report business is fair.—Grocery Clerks report all chain stores are unfair to them.—Cracker bakers report all shops but one are doing well. Ask for support of local products. All cracker factories are fair. The Bear Cookie Co. and Mother's Cookie Co. are fair. Grandma, Dad's and De Martini Cookie Co. are unfair. Cracker Packers have Business Agent in field; will visit unions.—Ladies' Auxiliary of the League report they are doing all they can to help in the demand for the Union Label, Card and Button. Gaining members.

Unfinished Business—Under this head Brother Averson, formerly of Salt Lake City, addressed the meeting on the accomplishments of the Union Label, Card and Button. Delegates Willis, France, Williams and Desepte also spoke.

New Business—The Agitation Committee was instructed to act on the Union Label, Card and Button drive as requested by the Label Trades Department. Agitation Committee was instructed to prepare for Labor Day. Will meet. Trustees are also requested to meet.

Receipts—\$160.42. **Bills paid**—\$171.15.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. to meet again Wednesday, August 1st, 1928.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE,

Secretary.

"Not one cent of union earned money for the unfair employer."

SECRET STRIKE ORDERS SENT.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Secret strike orders for a walkout of Pullman porters and maids within 24 hours after the word is given have been sent out to organizers by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The strike was originally ordered for the week-end preceding the Kansas City Republican convention, but was called off at the suggestion of President William Green of the A. F. of L. that economic conditions did not favor the walkout at that time. This time, too, Green will have the final say, for the strike will not be called until he considers circumstances ripe.

One more opportunity will be given the Pullman Company to recognize the union, but the company shows no sign of weakening in its refusal to do this.

The porters demand, in addition to recognition, \$150 a month instead of the present \$72.50; a 240-hour work month instead of the present 400, and restoration of men who have been discharged for union membership.

Down at Camp Taylor in 1917 a negro outfit was lined up before the clerk for preliminary paper work.

"Name and address," demanded the clerk of one husky recruit.

"Huh?"

"What is your name and address?"

"Yo' ought to know," said Rastus. "Yo' sent fo' me."

During an extremely cold spell in the Puget Sound country, something gummed the works of a thermometer hung outside the Chamber of Commerce Building and the worst it could do was seventy-two above.

Along came a man, bundled up to his ears, but still shivering. For a moment he gazed at the thermometer, then turned away in disgust, saying:

"Ain't that just like the Chamber of Commerce, anyway?"

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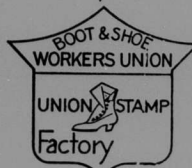
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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WORKERS' EDUCATION

LABOR SUMMER SCHOOL.

The object of this experiment in workers' summer school is the very simple and practical one of presenting an opportunity to combine a profitable vacation with instruction suitable for workers. The work of the session will treat of the more immediate problems that confront the worker in present day industrial society.

The program will include two week-end conferences and one intervening week of intensive class work. The school session will close with a special Labor Day celebration.

The first week-end conference will consider for its subject "Problems of Poverty." The extent of poverty; the causes of poverty and relief of poverty will be analyzed at this conference by students of the subject. The first meeting of the conference will mark the opening of the Summer School, which will be at the hour of 10 a. m., Saturday, August 25th. The second session of this conference will convene again at 8 p. m. of the same day.

The regular week-day session will start the following Monday morning at 9 a. m., at which time a course will be offered in "Economic Tendencies in Present Day Literature." This course will be given by Prof. E. A. Lundquist, formerly lecturer and instructor in Washington and Stanford Universities.

Beginning at 10 a. m. and continuing through the week there will be given a course in "Problems of Women in Industry," conducted by J. L. Kerchen, director of the summer session and general director of workers' education of the California State Federation of Labor.

At 11 a. m. Prof. Lundquist will present a course in "Problems of Poverty," which will continue at this hour the remainder of the week. One or all of these courses may be attended by all persons in attendance at the Summer School.

During afternoons there will be scheduled games, swimming and outings for all persons interested. It should be noted that all the beaches and swimming facilities of the river are free for all persons of the Summer School.

By special arrangement with the Educational Department of the California Fish and Game Commission a series of field trips has been arranged, the first of which is to start Tuesday, 7 a. m., August 28. These will continue for four consecutive days at the same hour. They will bear the general title of "Reading the Trailside." These trips will include a study of the plant and animal life of the region which is rich in an abundance of material for such purposes. These outings will be supplemented by evening programs of moving pictures and lectures.

The second week-end conference will meet at 10 a. m., Saturday, September 1st. The topic of this conference will be the "New Wage Policy of the American Federation of Labor." This conference will be presided over by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor. The program will be conducted by leading labor representatives of the state as well as members of the faculty of the Summer School.

The Summer School faculty feels that it has been exceptionally fortunate in securing for its Labor Day speaker Prof. Ira B. Cross of the Department of Economics of the University of California. Dr. Cross needs no introduction to the labor movement of California. He is its friend and ally. He will speak on "Newer Trends in Labor" at Guernwood Bowl at 11 a. m. on Labor Day.

Neeley's Grove at Guernwood is an ideal site

for the Summer School. It is sufficiently remote to insure quiet and rest and yet offers the advantages of the Russian River with its beaches, shady nooks, quiet waters and incomparable redwoods.

There will be a special program of classes and games for children.

There is no charge for the Summer School. Each class, trip and lecture is free to trade unionists and their friends. By an especially attractive arrangement with the management of Neeley's Grove a cabin sufficiently large for four persons, including laundry, can be secured for the full ten days at from \$11 to \$14 per cabin. A large, well equipped kitchen and dining room is included at which meals will be served at cost to guests who desire. For those who are provided with tent and camping equipment a nominal charge of \$2.50 will be made for the session.

Members of the Joint Committee on Workers' Education are: J. L. Kerchen, director; John F. Dalton, Los Angeles; Paul Scharrenberg, 525 Market Street, San Francisco; Daniel Murphy, 325 Richland Avenue, San Francisco; James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco; L. J. Richardson, 301 California Hall, Berkeley; Ira B. Cross, University of California, Berkeley; Paul Taylor, University of California, Berkeley, and Jessica B. Piexotto, University of California, Berkeley.

Reservation for camp sites or cabins should be made in advance. Write to Clara Hester, secretary of Joint Labor Day Committee, 492 Ellis Street, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Special week-end and Labor Day railroad and bus rates will be in effect.

DAHLIA SHOW.

A more comprehensive display than the flower loving public of San Francisco and the bay cities has ever been offered is the promise of the officers and directorate of the Dahlia Society of San Francisco for their Thirteenth Annual Dahlia Show to be given at the Palace Hotel, September 6, 7 and 8. In addition to the multitude of new dahlia forms to be displayed, a choice exhibition of delphinium and gladioli will be added to give further charm to the show.

"The growing interest in the dahlia, since it was proclaimed the official flower of San Francisco two years ago, resulted in a city-wide activity toward producing better dahlias," said T. A. Burns, president of the society, today. "There is no flower which offers so wide a range of color, size and form to the amateur as well as to the professional gardener. The element of surprise is always present, for the seedling in the humblest back yard garden may produce a bloom which will result in a fortune for the owner. The tendency at this year's show will be to produce dahlias which in addition to their vivid beauty will show the keeping qualities and sturdy stems which have been the dahlia lovers' goal for many years. Many varieties, from the tiny pompoms to the huge peony dahlia, are already accepted by the florists as commercially valuable in their cut-flower trade. However, the best function of this lovely flower is to fill the home gardens of the city and the suburbs with rich color through the late summer well into the winter months.

Amateurs, professionals and novices are all invited to bring their flowers to the show, for which many interesting prizes have been offered. Information for exhibitors may be had from H. T.

Honnig, secretary of the society, 621 Third avenue, Pacific 3251.

The Dahlia Society of San Francisco plans several meetings prior to the show, at which new exhibitors will be instructed by experts in the best methods of preparing their dahlias for the exhibition.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—What famous Illinois Governor was bitterly denounced for his protest against the ordering out of Federal troops in the great Pullman railroad strike of 1894?

A.—John P. Altgeld, who telegraphed a protest to President Cleveland against the sending of the troops.

Q.—Was the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders ever part of another international union?

A.—In 1852, the bookbinders became a part of the International Typographical Union, which at the beginning embraced the entire printing industry. The bookbinders left the I. T. U. in 1892 and formed the present organization.

Q.—When was the first federal child labor law proposed in Congress?

A.—In December, 1906, when Senator Beveridge of Indiana and Representative Herbert Parsons introduced bills to "prevent the employment of children in factories and mines," and Senator Lodge sponsored a measure to "prohibit the employment of children in the manufacture or production of articles intended for interstate commerce."

Q.—Who said: "The only entirely reliable friend of labor is labor itself"?

A.—Walter Macarthur, in "Trade Union Epigrams," published by the American Federation, 1904.

INTERNATIONAL AUDITORS' REPORT.

Chicago, June 14, 1928.

The Auditors met in Chicago and International Secretary-Treasurer, C. L. Shamp, was on hand with several trunkloads of books and papers for our inspection. The work of auditing the accounts was accomplished without trouble or delay due to the fact that the books of our International Secretary-Treasurer are very neatly and accurately kept in such a manner that any information or necessary fact was easily obtainable.

It is our pleasure to report to the members of our locals throughout the United States and Canada that during the year just passed remarkable progress has been made in the financial department of our organization. The Death Burial Fund shows a substantial amount on hand, thus assuring the prompt payment of all claims.

For the first time in many years a gain of almost \$21,000.00 is shown and in addition to that over \$10,000.00 was paid for bills incurred by the previous administration, and obligation which the present administration had to assume.

We believe that the showing made is surely a creditable one, particularly in view of the fact that there is now in this country a great depression in business and industry in general, but in spite of this a creditable gain in membership is shown.

We feel assured that with the co-operation on the part of our membership, our organization will make still greater progress during the next few years and that in the next convention of our international organization the largest treasury in the history of our organization will be reported.

Faternally submitted,

FRANCIS M. CURRAN,

WM. FISHER,

International Auditors.

International Brotherhood of Firemen, Oilers, Helpers, Roundhouse and Shop Laborers' Union.

FREE SPEECH IS MYTH TO PRIVILEGE.

The Federal Trade Commission's probe of public utilities shows that the power trust would drive off the public platform anyone favorable to government ownership.

The following letter to M. H. Aylesworth of the National Electric Light Association, New York, from George E. Lewis, power trust propagandist in the Rocky Mountain region, shows how opponents would be muzzled:

"My dear Mr. Aylesworth: Booked on the Chautauqua (lecture) circuit there annually appear in various Colorado towns radical speakers. The past season Governor Bryan (of Nebraska) campaigning for municipal ownership of public utilities was the outstanding offender. He succeeded in arousing the people of several towns where conditions normally are satisfactory.

"At Trinidad, W. P. Southard, the local light and power manager, who has been a regular contributor to the Chautauqua fund, threatened to withdraw his financial support if the Chautauqua managers persisted in permitting such men as Bryan to speak. Action, I recall, was taken in a Missouri town a year or so ago with the result that no more anti-public utility speakers have appeared there.

"In discussing this situation in a meeting the other day, members of my committee decided that the N. E. L. A. might effectively, and in a national way, deal with the Chautauqua managers with a view of preventing the Bryans, the Carl D. Thompsons and their ilk from making their annual barnstorming tours. It is patent that, because of the national character of the Chautauqua organization, one state cannot obtain any results along this line. You can plainly see that concerted action or the influence of an organization such as the N. E. L. A. is needed to remedy the situation. It was suggested by the committee that the N. E. L. A. might take action before bookings are completed for the next season.

"Will you kindly advise us if you believe something might be done along these lines?"

A LADY MUST WATCH HER STEP.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs represents published accounts of its relation with the National Electric Light Association. There will be those who will say that the time for resentment on the part of this great organization was when the National Electric Light Association provided the funds for a Federation survey of the use of electricity in the home. The money was accepted, the "survey" was made and the Federation stood sponsor for the result, which has been greatly pleasing to the electric light interests.

MACHINISTS UNITE.

Sheridan, Wyo.—Machinists organized and are chartered by the International Association of Machinists. This is the first joint action of these workers since the shopmen's strike six years ago.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

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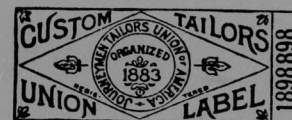
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Last Days of the Sale

\$55 price	- - -	now	\$49
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65 price	- - -	now	58
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1928

If, back in 1920 and thereabouts, American labor had permitted the wage reductions sought by great employers; if wages had gone down and American labor consuming power had sunk as employers wanted it to, where would American prosperity have gone? Conversely, if wages can keep pace with production, which they do not, why can not a good measure of prosperity continue with us? Starving the great mass of American buyers—the millions of wage earners—cuts the throat of the American market upon which American prosperity depends.

The Federal Trade Commission has shown how public utilities secretly form public opinion. Educators were subsidized, text books censored and newspapers bribed. The utilities defend their "boring-from-within" by the claim that they must protect their properties against "confiscators," who urge municipal ownership. Until the Commission's expose, the public had no idea how they were tricked; how the minds of their children were warped by agents in the secret pay of corporations. This discovery is more important than whether private ownership or public ownership is most economical. The question of dollars and cents is of minor consequence as compared with stealthy methods used by those who talk of "serving the public," and who corrupt the public's sources of information and debauch their servants. No citizen can object to any group urging their cause, but the line should be drawn at illegitimate propaganda and corrupt methods. Sound popular judgments are only possible when propaganda is frank and open. The Federal Trade Commission's investigation is of especial interest to organized labor. It has opened the eyes of many workers as to methods used to form a so-called "public opinion" against labor injunction relief, the child labor evil and other wrongs trade unionists would correct. The utilities either distrust the people or their cause is so weak they dare not court open opposition and frank discussion. Their immoral and secret methods are indefensible. This policy has no place in a government in which sound public opinion plays such an important part.

UTILITIES COMMISSION

Last Monday the Board of Supervisors received an opinion from the City Attorney to the effect that if the amendment providing for a Public Utilities Commission were put on the ballot for the August Primary Election it could be nullified in the courts because of the fact that it had not been properly presented for consideration by the people. It, therefore, became necessary for that body to back up and proceed to correct the errors previously made. As a consequence the proposition will not be presented to the voters of the city until the General Election in November, and even then, if it is put on the ballot in its present form it will undoubtedly be overwhelmingly defeated by the votes of those citizens who believe in democracy and are opposed to bureaucratic autocracy, because the measure provides for turning over to private parties absolute dictatorship over the property of the people, with no chance whatever for the taxpayers, who furnish the money which provides the utilities, exercising the slightest supervision over their own property. Anyone who reads the proposition will readily discover that it is a scheme hatched by those who are opposed to public ownership for the purpose of bolstering up private ownership of public utilities and disgusting the people with public ownership and operation. Observing persons will also notice that the most enthusiastic proponents of the proposition are those who have never had any confidence in the people and who have always been found advocating the things that operate to the benefit of private capital and in opposition to the best interests of the public. A perusal of the roster of the advocates and friends of the Public Utilities Commission idea should be sufficient to warn the great mass of the voters of this city against placing the stamp of their approval upon it.

An editorial in one of our daily papers, after the Board of Supervisors had heard the opinion of the City Attorney and postponed submission of the question, had this to say:

"It is a matter of little consequence whether the Public Utilities Commission amendment goes on the August or the November ballot. If there was any preference it was based on the fact that the August ballot will be lighter than the one in November and so would make it easier to give attention to the amendment. But whether voted in August or November the amendment has to go to the Legislature for confirmation.

"Let us hope now that there will be no more bungling. The amendment has already been accepted by the Board of Supervisors and ordered submitted to the voters in November. No other formal action is now required or even possible, as we understand it, except on the details of advertising the measure as required by the law. As there is plenty of time for this, there will be no excuse for omitting any point of legality. Any further bungling will be unforgivable.

"The honor of the city and of its officials is now involved in putting the Utilities Commission through. The city put the Spring Valley purchase up to the voters and won their consent on the promise that there would be a Utilities Commission to handle the waterworks."

The last paragraph quoted above contains the real meat of the situation with which we are confronted and indicates why the Board of Supervisors are placing such a question before the people for decision. The truth is that certain newspapers threatened the city officials that unless they would submit a proposition providing for a Public Utilities Commission to the people the said newspapers would oppose the bond issues that the city so badly needed to complete our water system, and as the bond issues required a two-thirds vote, the Supervisors were afraid that the newspapers might be able to defeat them. Therefore, under such compulsion, the city authorities agreed to submit such a proposition. However, the people are in no way bound by that agreement, and can, without any pangs of conscience, smother the vicious proposition with their votes when it comes before them.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Alabama has just taken convicts out of the coal mines, marking a step forward in labor's long battle for decency and justice. But injustice in imprisonment continues and men are put to death who have done no crime. More commonly men are held for long terms in prison when they have done no crime. Fred Smith, at the age of 47, has just been released from the state prison at Jackson, Mich., after six years in prison for a crime of which he is now found innocent. Fred Smith was six years ago identified as one James C. Wilson. A Bertillon expert was among those making the so-called identification. But finally it is proven that a mistake was made. Fred Smith emerges from a dungeon, weeps for a time—and becomes a cog in the Ford plant machine. Consider another sad case, as related by Franklyn E. Wolfe, the case of Ben Bess, combining injustice, stoicism and a bent for philosophy in meeting the errors of mankind.

* * *

One day recently the warden of a South Carolina penitentiary called Ben Bess from his cell and told him he was free. "How come?" asked Ben, blinking in the unaccustomed light of the office. "Woman confessed on her deathbed that she had lied about you. You can go out today." "Where am I goin' to—" asked Ben, a bit stunned by the news. "I don't know. You are free to go where you like. That's all I know." Ben Bess stood trying to think. For thirteen years he had been accustomed to the thought that his life term would be served to the end. "Did the judge say that?" Assured again, the convict asked pathetically: "Boss, will you all let me stay here tonight? I got to think this over. I don't know nobody out there." Ben shoulders drooped a little lower, his head sunk on his breast as he turned away. The next day Ben left the "Stout House" where he had spent thirteen years of his life convicted of the crime of attempted criminal assault. A dying woman confessed she had accused him falsely because he had refused to continue to rent some land from her.

* * *

Ben Bess had narrowly escaped lynching. That experience had somewhat aged him, especially when he did not know in the confusion what it was all about and what the accusation was. Then he had heard an eloquent and indignant prosecuting attorney pleading earnestly with the jury to hang him. By this time he knew what it was about, but he was inarticulate and bewildered. Some doubt seems to have lingered in the minds of the jurors. Some of them may have known the white lady who had been the accusing witness. At the time of the conviction of the man the newspapers carried headlines to the effect that "justice was avenged." Had Bess escaped from the clutches of his persecutors these same newspapers would have carried headlines to the effect that "justice" had been "thwarted." But the jury of twelve good men and true, wise and firm, a judge stern and inflexible and prosecutors all set their faces and applied justice according to the code. So it came about that Ben Bess did a thirteen-year "stretch" in prison and came out friendless and broken. There is no compensation whatever. The state makes no provision in such cases for the victim of mistaken or malicious prosecutions. As the man left the prison the warden seemed to want to get an expression from him, so he said: "And so you were innocent, after all, Ben?" "Yes, sah," said Ben Bess. "I knowed that all the time."

WIT AT RANDOM

Absent-minded Professor—Elizabeth, I believe I have lost the road.

Absent-minded Professor's Wife—Are you certain you had it when you left the house?—Life.

A tramp asked the proprietor of a circus for a job. He was informed that he could become a lion tamer. He was assured that it was easy—that the whole secret was in forcing the lions to believe he wasn't afraid of them.

"No," said the tramp, "I couldn't be so deceitful."—Good Hardware.

"My dear," remarked Jones, who had just finished reading a book on "The Wonders of Nature," "Nature is marvelous! When I read a book like this it makes me think how puerile, how insignificant is man."

"Huh!" said his wife. "A woman doesn't have to wade through 400 pages to discover that."—Good Hardware.

Did you ever, when fifty years younger, attend camp meeting where the preacher "lined" the hymn for the congregation? At such a gathering far out in the wondering woods, the preacher gave out the tune and then went on,

"The light is poor, my eyes are dim;
I cannot see to read this hymn."

To his astonishment the congregation sang the words as given out. He could not stop it. With some impatience he blurted out:

"I did not mean to sing that hymn,"
I only said my eyes were dim."

This, too, they sang. So he gave it up, pronounced the benediction, and they all went home just partly saved unto the Lord.

A little girl came into the village drug store and said she wanted a bottle of oil, but had forgotten what kind.

"Is it the kind you put in sewing machines?" the clerk asked.

"No. The kind you put in babies," and the clerk wrapped up a bottle of castor oil.

An old negro had just paid the last installment on a small farm when the realtor who sold it said, "Well, Uncle Joe, I will make you a deed to the farm now since it has been paid for." "Boss," the old darky replied, "if it am all de same to you I had much rather you would give me a mortgage to de place."

The realtor, somewhat surprised, said, "Uncle Joe, you don't seem to know the difference between a mortgage and a deed."

"Well, maybe not," said Uncle Joe reminiscently, "but I owned a small farm once to which I had a deed and de Fust National Bank had a mortgage and de Bank got de Farm."—Forbes Magazine.

The laziest woman in the world is the one who puts popcorn in her pancakes so they'll turn over by themselves.—Credited to "Exchange" by the Christian Evangelist.

A Toledo, O., grocer recently received the following from a delinquent customer:

"Dear Sir: I got your dune what I owe you. Now be pachunt. I aint' forgot you, plesse wate. When some other fools pay me I pay you. If this wuz judgment day and you wuz no more prepared to meet your Maker as I am this account, you sure would go to hell. Hoping you will do this, I remain, Yours very truly."

Wearing of Bathing

Suits to Pool Bothers

Temperance Women

—Sacramento Bee.

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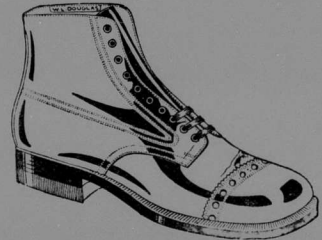
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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

Frank Thomas Farrell, a member of the Examiner chapel for some ten years, passed away on Sunday of this week. Mr. Farrell, known to his many friends as "Porky," was taken to the hospital on Saturday by a fellow employee and succumbed within 24 hours after entering the hospital. Death was caused by heart trouble. The deceased was 42 years and 9 months of age and is survived by a sister, Mrs. Fred Krumb of Stockton. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon in Stockton from the chapel of the Stockton Mortuary Company. Members of Stockton Typographical Union acted as pallbearers and interment was at Rural Cemetery.

Thomas P. Brady, an apprentice member of the union, employed at the Chronicle, died on Tuesday of this week following an operation. Mr. Brady was 21 years of age and is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Brady, and a sister, Miss May E. Brady. Funeral services were held Friday morning at the chapel of H. F. Suhr Company and interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery. Members of the Chronicle chapel acted as pallbearers.

The following is taken from the Alameda County Labor Record: "The five-day week in the printing industry was predicted as a 'near future' certainty by George F. Booth, publisher of the Telegram-Gazette, Worcester, Mass., speaking to the annual convention of the New England Typographical Union. The publisher declared employees should benefit from labor-saving devices and other methods which make it possible to produce on a greater scale. The five-day week can be established without increasing production costs. The change may not come this year or next, but the time is not far distant when publishers will accept the theory."

Charles R. Davis, delegate from the Oakland Mailers' Union, left this week for Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are motoring to the Atlantic coast and expect to be away from the Bay district two months.

Ray Farr, the optimist of the secretary's chapel, has returned from a vacation spent in Stockton, Sacramento and the Mother Lode country.

J. F. Dalton, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union, stopped off in this city this week, en route to Sacramento upon business for the State commission of which he is a member.

J. F. Webber, president of Sacramento Union and delegate-elect, was a visitor at headquarters of No. 21 on Monday. Mr. Webber reports that additional men are being employed at the State Printing Office and that the force will be gradually increased until the Legislature convenes in January.

S. E. Busath, until recently at Brunt's, is now on the Bee in Sacramento.

The scale committee will meet on Monday, July 30th, at 10:30 a. m., and will welcome suggestions from the membership.

Literature giving the itinerary and rates for the special train sponsored by the Chicago delegation and the special train and boat under direction of the New York Progressive Club is on file at the writer's office and may be studied by anyone interested. Special cars are to be run from St.

Louis and Kansas City, meeting to form a special train at Memphis. An effort is being made by one or more railroad passenger agents to secure enough bookings to run a special car from the Bay district to Chicago, and there attaching the car to the Chicago special to Charleston.

On Monday of this week Mrs. McLeod assumed the position as assistant to the secretary.

Typographical Topics, in common with the columns of other labor papers devoted to news of the printers, occasionally suffers a paucity of news, and the following invitation to contributors, written by G. W. McDill, editor of the Alameda County Labor Records, to readers of Typographical Notes in his paper, is as well put as any that might be written:

"Attention is again called to the members of No. 21 that there is no string on this column. Any printer having news of himself, his family or another printer or his family is invited, requested and commanded to telephone it in or get busy with some other means of communication. Printers, above all others, should know the value of publicity. We do not ask you to fly to Australia, whip a bear hand to hand, rescue a North Pole explorer or do any other unusual or hazardous thing. Of course, the sensational is acceptable, but the commonplace doings of printers make good 'copy' for this column. Especially is this space set aside for exchange purposes—exchange of ideas. You don't have to be a brilliant writer in order to have an idea. Give it to the other fellow and perhaps he'll have something to contribute that will be helpful. There's one sure thing: We're not going to block out the space and follow the old-time country printer who went to press with one line in the center of the page which said, 'This Form Was Pied.'"

The Citizens' Committee recently appointed by the Board of Education, consisting of Fred Dohrmann of the Nathan-Dohrmann Company, H. U. Brandenstein, attorney and former supervisor; Bruce Cornwall of the firm of Coldwell, Cornwall & Banker; Mrs. S. G. Chapman, business woman and civic worker, and James W. Mullen, editor of The Labor Clarion and member of the Typographical Union, organized last week by electing James W. Mullen chairman and Mrs. S. G. Chapman secretary. The Citizens' Committee is authorized to make a general survey of salaries from the viewpoint of not only the teaching staff but of the tax-paying public. The committee is to be unhampered by any stipulations set down by the board and will follow its own line of procedure in getting facts and arriving at an opinion. It will submit its report to the Board of Education some time before the making of the next school budget.

ENGINEERS CHANGE CONSTITUTION.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Plans for aggressive organization work were made and the constitution completely rewritten to provide greater efficiency at the eleventh annual Federation of Technical Engineers', Architects' and Draftsmen's Unions, held here recently.

President C. L. Rosemund presided at the convention, which was one of the best ever held by the organization. Vice presidents were elected as follows: James Gilboy, Chicago, first vice-president; E. T. Lambert, Brooklyn, N. Y., second vice-president; R. C. Peterson, Philadelphia, third vice-president; E. Monfalcone, Norfolk, Va., fourth vice-president.

12-HOUR DAY—\$15.53 PER WEEK!

(By International Labor News Service.)

The average wage of employees in cottonseed oil mills was \$15.53 per week, according to figures compiled for sample weeks in 1927 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor. The figures were a part of study of wages and hours of labor and working conditions in cotton gins, compresses and oil mills.

The summary of the study made public by the Bureau says in part:

"The data for cottonseed oil mills were collected by agents of the Bureau from the pay rolls and other records of 67 representative establishments for a pay period of one week in September, October, or November, 1927. The data are for 652 white, 133 Mexican and 3,813 colored workers (of whom 3,801 were males and 12 were females).

"The 4,586 males for whom averages are shown worked on an average of 5.4 days in one week; their average full-time hours being 70.9. They actually worked 64.6 hours in one week, or 6.4 hours per week less than their average full-time hours, and earned an average of 24 cents per hour and \$15.53 in one week.

"The industry, like cotton gins and cotton compresses, is seasonal. During the cotton picking and ginning season the mills are in operation full time or nearly so and generally close down entirely part of each year.

"In 1927 the 67 mills covered in the study were in operation an average of 33 weeks, the operating time ranging from 20 to 52 weeks in the year.

"The regular or customary full-time hours per week on day work or shifts based on the regular time of beginning and quitting work on each day of the week, when the mills are working under normal conditions, was 12 per day, or 72 per week, in 61 of the 67 included in the study, 71 per week in three mills, and 69, 66 and 60 per week, respectively, in three mills. The regular hours on night shifts were 60 per week.

"Overtime was paid for at the regular rate of pay in 64 mills. One mill paid time and a half for Sunday work, at the option of the overseer. One paid a full daily rate for any part of a day's work on Sunday, and one paid 50 cents extra for Sunday work."

MARATHON WINNER UNION PRINTER.

The Boston correspondent of the Typographical Journal, published by the International Typographical Union, writes: "Just as the correspondence is about to be forwarded our own famous Clarence De Mar comes in a winner of the Boston marathon classic for the sixth time, clipping three minutes off the record to boot. To win this race once is enough to have one's name inscribed on the pages of athletic history, but Clarence's feat stamps him as the greatest long-distance runner of all time. Just consider the bare facts of this most remarkable printer: He is almost 40 years of age and weighs 134 pounds. He works at the printer's case every day and teaches Sunday school in Melrose, besides being a master of a troop of Boy Scouts. He saw service overseas. He ran his first marathon, 26 miles, in 1910, and finished third, winning in 1911. He has now won six times and has never finished worse than third. He holds the course record. He won the Philadelphia sesquicentennial and the Laurel-Baltimore marathons. He was third in the last Olympics, and thinks that he ought to go over this year and be first. A few weeks previous to winning this year's marathon he ran 44 miles from Providence to Boston in the Shepard Stores race, rested three-quarters of an hour and then spoke over the radio to top things off. Some boy! All hats off to Clarence!"

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 20.**

Called to order at 8 p. m. by President William P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, excepting Vice-President Roe H. Baker, who was excused.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Clarion.

Credentials—Municipal Sewermen, M. J. Moore. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council; Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Oakland Division, reciting their conditions of work, and appealing for assistance in case of becoming involved in a strike for better conditions. The latter communication was referred to the Secretary.

Referred to the Executive Committee—Proposed wage scales and agreements of Butchers 115 and Sausage Makers 203.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks, in conjunction with other clerks' locals, will picnic at Neptune Beach, August 19th; the chain stores continue to undermine the conditions of clerks as to hours and closing of stores, the Mutual Stores working employees seven days a week. Electrical Workers are conducting an organizing campaign and meeting with success; they request a demand for their working card on all jobs. Upholsters No. 28 report Simmons Mattress Company as unfair, and working employees under degrading conditions; their co-operating factory is gaining ground, and giving employment to members; will hold a picnic August 5th at Pinehurst Park, admission, including transportation to park, \$1.00. Waiters have ordered several hundred dollars' worth of upholstered furniture for their headquarters, from the co-operative upholstering company; adopted resolutions of condolences on the news of death of President-elect Obregon of Mexico in recognition of his favorable attitude toward the union in their recent strike against some local hotels. Ferryboatmen have had difficulties with one com-

pany in securing the increase in wages awarded them under federal arbitration, and are awaiting final outcome of their endeavors. Alaska Fishermen are doing well and the prospects for a good season in the Alaska fisheries are excellent. Auto Mechanics are making progress, and solicit demand for union men in making repairs. Street Carmen, Div. 518, have elected Tom Mooney's brother as their representative to the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Sacramento, September 17. Garment Cutters 45, business slack and ask for continuance of the drive for the purchase of union label shirts.

Report of Auditing Committee—Favorable and bills ordered paid.

Report of General Labor Day Committee—Read and approved. (Find report printed in Labor Clarion).

Mr. Russell I. Wisler, Secretary of the Council, addressed the delegates with reference to the demand for the Union Label, and hoped that more ginger be put into that important part of union activities.

Andrew Furuseth, Secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, gave a lengthy and interesting address on general conditions, economic and political, now prevailing in the various states he recently visited during his return from Washington, where he attended the latest session of Congress. He said that Labor cannot expect much from the present congressmen, who are keeping away from all important and fundamental measures and willing to consider only the small measures dealing with salaries and classifications. He thought that dark days are in the offing for this country due to the over-capitalization of corporate financing, and the need for additional income to pay interest thereon; expected therefore that tariff barriers would be lowered to let in foreign manufactures in payment of interest on immense sums of borrowed capital from America. He felt sure that Hoover had no more chance of becoming president than himself, and he was born in Norway. His picture of the situation was so dark, that he in self-depreciation described himself as being pessimistic, and a croaker, but he could find but little comfort in what he had seen and heard in the last six or seven months. His talk was thoroughly enjoyed, and led afterwards to an animated discussion as to what can be done to mitigate some of the great evils now oppressing organized labor all over this country.

Receipts—\$467.00. Expenses—\$192.50.

Council adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.

GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held Saturday Evening, July 21, 1928, in the Labor Temple.

Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Thomas A. Maloney.

Roll Call of Delegates—Dispensed with, the attendance record being kept by the Sergeant-at-arms.

Minutes of the Previous Meeting—Were read and approved.

Communications—Filed from the following organizations, ordering tickets and Labor Day buttons: Tile Setters' Helpers, Butchers 115, Patternmakers, Stage Employees, Retail Delivery Drivers, Garage Employees.

Reports of Committees—Committee of Arrangements, reported through Secretary O'Connell, having given orders for the printing of 24-sheet posters for 25 billboards, and 1500 single posters

for advertising in street cars. That Mr. Siebe will take care of the advertising in San Rafael and Oakland. Ten thousand tickets have been printed and are ready for distribution. Committee urges upon all organizations to give in their orders for tickets and buttons at earliest possible date.

The Committee on Game and Gate Prizes turned in a number of donation cards, and urges upon every delegate to do his share to secure a great number of such prizes.

Delegate C. H. Parker of the Typographical Union exhibited several tickets for admission to the games, and also to the ball in Woodward's Gardens that were used at the first celebration of Labor Day in San Francisco, September 5, 1887, and this gave him and other old delegates occasion to relate some reminiscences of the younger days of the San Francisco Labor Movement.

New Business—Tickets were taken on behalf of the following unions: Draftsmen, Garment Cutters 45, Carpenters 22, Structural Iron Workers 377, Janitors 9, Grocery Clerks, Electrical Workers 151, Cable Splicers 537, Elevator Constructors, Miscellaneous Employees 110.

The following unions gave their orders for Labor Day buttons: Asphalt Workers, Grocery Clerks.

On account of the necessity of ascertaining how many buttons will be needed, the unions desiring such are requested to signify as quickly as possible the number of buttons wanted. There is a sample on hand of the official button adopted by the American Federation of Labor, showing the same design, color, and size, as adopted locally last year, the only difference being that there is no ribbon attached to it.

Committee adjourned at 9 p. m., to meet again Saturday evening, July 28th, at 8:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.

He—Well, my father has another wife to support now.

She—How's that, is he a bigamist?

He—No, but I just got married.—Sun Dial.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops, Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: John D. Sullivan of the Municipal Carmen, Frank Farrell of the Printers, George A. Aabel of the Machinists, Emil Schmidt of the Butchers, Thomas P. Brady of the Printers.

Word has been received in this city of the death last Tuesday in Chicago of Vice-President Edward J. Evans of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The report indicates the death was unexpected and resulted from a heart attack.

Butchers' Union No. 115 and the Sausage Makers' Union have drawn up a new wage scale and working agreement, which has been referred to the Executive Committee of the Labor Council for consideration and report. It will also be referred to the International Union, after which negotiations will proceed with local employers.

All of the Bay District locals of the Retail Clerks' International Union will hold a picnic and outing at Neptune Beach, Alameda, on Sunday, August 19th. The committee on arrangements is rapidly completing the details of the affair, which is expected to be one of the largest of the kind in the history of the organizations taking part in it.

The two Upholsterers' Unions of San Francisco are busy making arrangements for the big picnic and games that they are to stage on Sunday, August 5th, at Pinehurst Park. Admission, including transportation to the grounds, will be \$1, and all trade unionists are invited to take part in the affair. Many prizes have been provided for the events.

Russell I. Wisler, twenty-five years ago secretary of the Labor Council, attended the last meeting of the Council and made a brief address to the delegates, in which he stressed the importance of demanding the union label on everything they purchased. He said here was to be found the greatest opportunity for promoting the progress of the trade union movement.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Sailors' Union, is again back in San Francisco and attended the last meeting of the Labor Council and gave a very interesting outline of general conditions as he saw them in Washington and on his trip westward. He said that labor cannot expect much from Congress as at present constituted as the members were only willing to deal with the little things labor desired and would not touch the important and fundamental propositions put up to them. It was his opinion that dark days are ahead of the United States because of over-capitalization on the part of corporations and the heavy investment of American capitalists in foreign industries and the necessity of getting returns on these investments. He thought to accomplish that purpose the American market would probably be flooded with foreign manufactures.

Young Frank Wykoff, the sensational runner who has four times defeated Charles Paddock and who has earned the right to represent the United States in the Olympic games at Amsterdam, Holland, is the son of a member of the Plumbers' Union of Glendale, Calif. The father in his day was also a record-breaking foot racer, so that the youngster comes by his speed through inheritance. Judging by past performances he will win the world's championship in Europe or make someone go some in defeating him.

C. H. Fry has been appointed Superintendent of Safety by the Industrial Accident Commission. He graduated from the University of California (College of Mines) in 1907, was a mine foreman and superintendent for several years, and then became the state's chief elevator inspector. Fol-

lowing several years' service as safety expert for an insurance company, Fry has returned to the commission to take the highest place on the safety staff.

It is understood that the Long Beach Labor movement has about decided to be an active contender for the 1929 session of the California State Federation of Labor. The unions are preparing to send full delegations to the Sacramento convention, with a strong committee, to try and bring home the bacon. The new Temple and added facilities led to the belief that it can be nicely handled. In 1922 the State Federation met in Long Beach.

The Stereotypers and Electrotypers and newspaper publishers of Portland, Ore., have failed to get together on a wage agreement, and are to go to arbitration. The scale expired June 30th, after having been in effect for five years. Both groups have agreed on Judge Walter H. Evans as the fifth member. Hearings were to start on the 19th. W. E. Kinsey was chosen by the unions as one member of the board, and the second member will be named from the ranks of the union, the gentleman above not belonging. The scale sought to be changed has been paid for the past eight years, and the publishers asked a decrease, while the Stereotypers want a raise.

SOUTH OF MARKET BOYS.

The South of Market Boys are seeking the oldest resident of the old south of the slot district, counting the years after as well as those preceding the great fire of April, 1906. A valuable trophy will be awarded to the man or woman acclaimed the winner, at the organization's annual picnic and reunion to be held Sunday, August 12th, at Fairfax Park, Marin county. Albert S. Samuels, general chairman of the outing committee, in accordance with his annual custom, will present a complete set of tableware to the largest family of a South of Market Boy. It is stipulated that all contenders for the largest family honors must have their entire families present, for the purpose of "counting noses."

A P. A. A. track and field meet, with crack college and club athletes competing, will be a feature of the picnic. Al Katchinski, chairman of the games committee, has been given assurances by track coaches of the leading clubs and institutions of northern California that their best athletic products will turn out in great numbers for the meet. Special running races for members and friends of the S. O. M. Boys, and various fraternal societies of San Francisco and the Bay district, will also be on the program.

Half-hourly boat and train service will be given the thousands of picnickers who are to attend the South of Market Boys' outing Sunday, August 12th, according to arrangements made with the Northwestern Pacific Railroad and Golden Gate Ferry by Daniel J. Sheehan, chairman of the transportation committee.

Weekly meetings of the picnic committee are being held under the direction of General Chairman Albert S. Samuels every Tuesday evening, in the mezzanine of the Whitcomb Hotel, where the South of Market Boys' permanent headquarters are located.

"And is there any instrument that you play?" asked the hostess, who was pressing her guests into service to provide entertainment.

"Not away from home," Jenkins replied.

"Oh, that's queer. What do you play at home?"

"Second fiddle."

A FAR AWAY PICTURE OF US.

In California is to be found the only example in the United States of a co-operative relation in workers' education between a university and a federation of labour. There a joint committee composed of four representatives of the University of California and five from the Federation of Labour formulates a programme every year, the labour men recruiting classes and the University helping to plan the curriculum, provide text material and assign teachers. Because of an unusual degree of sympathy on the part of the University and lack of suspicion on the part of labour, the arrangement has worked out harmoniously. Twelve classes were conducted the first year (1925) with a total enrollment of 500. One course on Modern Tendencies in Civilization, given in San Francisco by Dr. Max Radin of the University, has had an average registration of sixty. The example of California, preserving, as it does, the essential integrity of the workers' education movement, has commended itself to a number of the other State Federations of Labour, and similar experiments may be tried elsewhere.

(This note appears in a Bulletin of the World Association for Adult Education, having offices at 16 Russell Square, London.)

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